TIER THAN ANY OTHERS. hped of Beauty as Shown by the Camera
"A Talk with a Photographer-Children as Subjects for Pictures-The
parents that Bether Him-Children
that Bevelop into Handsome Adulte.

The beauty of American children is of as illar, marked, and distinctive a type as the sh talked of beauty of American women. mingling of different races and nationalites, the eagerness and restlessness and vehemance of external circumstances, and influse peculiar to a country in its transition period, have a tendency to develop a class of rituelle, delicate baby beauties with exte color, combination, and complexions. While English children are sturdy and stolld; Serman, healthy and phlegmatic; French. rie and attenuated, the American child conlines a little of all those characteristics fused the heat of the vivacious American tempermest into brilliancy of mental power and esness of physical proportions.



LIGHT HAIR AND DARK EYES.

The children of purely American parentag are usually of a type which may be called by the somewhat contradictory term of blondsbrunettes, as they display that rare style of seasty which consists of dark eyes and fair hair, and the girls generally grow up into the beam, haired women so common among American beauties. They are, as a rule, intelsetual and precocious far beyond their years with faces full of expression and vivacity Then there is the German-American type, with their profusion of fair hair, as seen in the deture of the two little girls with the halo fuffy tresses. The brother and sister, too,



ANOTHER TYPE OF LIGHT HAIR AND DARK EYES in the illustrations are singular types of the German-American combination - the little girl with hair as fine and fair as floss, the exquisitely tinted skin and clear blue eyes; the boy's locks dusky and thick, like his brownhaired mother's, with deep brown eyes and long curling black lashes, while the mixing of the races is more apparent in the outlines of the features than in the coloring.



These children are usually of a somewhat more robust physique and plump, pleasing proportions, lou find their prototypes in the chubby little cherubs Raphael painted about his sweet-faced Madonnas. Somewhat less brilliant but more childlike and lovable are the fair-haired progeny of the two natives, less precoclous in babyhood, but studious and inellectual in childhood.



BROWN HAIR AND BLUE EYER, Another class of dainty beauties in pinaforce are the Irish-American children, with their dark brown or black tresses, and deep blue or dark gray eyes with heavy dark lashes. and the peculiar exquisitely fair skin, with pink tints in its white warmth like the petals which lie nearest the heart of a blush rose. A child with that complexion usually grows into 8 woman who can wear all tints and shades so well that every color is grateful for the beauty she lends it in the wearing. There's just trace of Cork and Killarney about this type, and the smile usually is of the kind that lights the eyes with merry sparkling radiance. The old idea that t lights the eyes with merry radiance. The old idea that



wood, in speaking on this subject, said that "the chief reason of the difference in results is that the so-called beautiful woman is rarely beautiful in so far as form and feature are concerned when compared with classic models. A woman may have a pleasing personality, a sweet expression, a pretty skin and eyes, or hair, and a lovely character which



produce the effect of a beautiful impression on the minds of her friends. She acquires a reputation for beauty when every teature is slightly out of proportion, or when some features are positively ugly. All this comes out in the photograph, and people instantly criticize the artist. I dread having the woman whose friends all consider her beautiful come to me for a photograph, for I know they will expect a reproduction of their impression of the woman and not of the woman at l. Now, with children everything is different. They are natural, tractable, and expect no impossibilities.



woman sits down for a photograph and "A woman sits down for a photograph and endeavors to assume the expression she desires to wear in the picture. You cannot divert her mind from the thought that she is being photographed. A child knows nothing about expression, has no vanity or desire to look his best; you touch the spring of a mechanical toy, and while he smiles in interest at the manusures of the wound up cat or doll the picture is taken, smile and all, and he mows nothing about it."

"Why did you make a specialty of children's pictures?"

"Why did you make a specialty of candidate pletures?"

"I didn't. The babies made a specialty of me. I don't believe any one can succeed in taking children's pictures unless children love them. The little scamps are like animals. They have instincts. You can't deceive them with smooth words and pretty gifts. They know their friends by a nicer, surer test, which they cannot a vares. annot express,







POUR SNAPS AT ONE SUBJECT.

"A lady came sputtering in here the other day with a baby and said: "Now don't you come near this child. You'll make him cry if you do, and he is very excitable and nervous, and we will not be able to do anything with him if he gets to crying. Now, rememberdent even let him see you if you can help it." Well. I assured her that I would keep a respectful distance, but I gradually approached nearer, and when she was too busy arranging pearer, and when she was too busy arranging the ribbons and furbelows with which he was bedeeked according to the usual custom of mothers when taking a child for its first photograph, to notice. I just put out my hands, and the little fellow sprang out



I'M ALL READY.

of her arms into my own. Now, that kind of confidence between the child and his photographer is the first and most essential element of success, for you know proud mothers and interested aunts make such a solemn and impressive ceremony of bringing a child to be photographed that the little one immediately funcies something dreadful is to be accomplished. If he knows aught of dentists or doctors he promptly associates the artist with one of the guild of torturers, and howls. It requires a



A MUBBAY HILL QUEEN.

WILL BE A BEAUTY LATER ON.

beautiful children seldem grow into handsome adults is fast losing ground in the enlightenment of the present cycle in which beauty and health are synonymous terms, mothers, realizing so thoroughly that dirt. Fest and exercise in childhood are not only the promulgators of beauty then, but the present of future lovelinese as well; lealously wand the symmetrical development of mind and body according to the orinciple evolved by the most intelligent study and research on the subject of child rearing.

Thotographs of children are most artistic and estisfactory productions, for beautiful selections of the color of selections of the soft line little dresses that fall in pleasing lines. Then, too, they insist sometimes on having a foot or shoulder or more often a sach or shoulder knot show to confusion of art and the destruction of unities. Or they will dart out and twitch a little skirt or mantle that has fallen into natural curves of beauty or a wandering curi that falls in exquisitely careiess grace that the present the original productions are the soft line little dresses that fall in pleasing lines. Then, too, they insist sometimes on having a foot or shoulder or more often a sach or shoulder knot show to confusion of art and the destruction of unities. Or they will dart out and twitch a little skirt or mantle that has fallen into natural curves of beauty or a wandering curi that falls in exquisitely careiess grace and satisfactory productions, for beautiful should be continued to the control of the mischiefe usually want to take my picture before their own."

"What is the most amnoying thing about your work."

"Oh, the fend mothers who insist on dressing lines. Then, too, they insist in pleasing lines. Then, too, they insist or often a sach or shoulder knot sometimes on having a foot or shoulder knot of the soft line little dresses that fall in pleasing lines. Then, too, they insist or each of the soft line little dresses that fall in pleasing lines. Then, too, they insist of the soft

straightened the whole thing out like a flag in a head wind.

"Children are very little trouble as a class, though occasionally there is one whose bad dissipline or conduct will turn the place into confusion and gnake me forget that I ought to be an angel. There's contagion in a cry, you know. Let one urchin wall over his woes and the whole procession join in the chorus. Then there is another great advantage in photo-



DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED. graphing children; there is not so much or such careful criticism as of those of older peo-ple. Frequently a wrinkle in a dress or coat will cause a picture full of merit to be dis-carded. Children are so unaffected and inter-esting as well as friendly and communicative that my work is usually only play."



FINE PEATHERS DON'T MAKE FINE BIBDS. The accompanying cuts will give some idea of the charms of the little maids and masters



A YOUNG VACHTSMAN.

turesque, qualut costumes on the streets and turesque, quant costumes on the streets and in the parks. It will be safe to say that although a child is never so daintily, exquisitely dressed as when presented at the photographer's, still that beauty unadorned is adorned the most, as evidenced by the sturdy little cherub dressed in the original Edon-before-the-fall costume.



"AREN'T I CUTE?"

It is not only among the more fortune-favored people that the beautiful types are seen, for though the careful attention paid to diet and exercise, the exquisite care, and the becoming exercise, the exquisite care, and the becoming and dainty attire have a tendency to enhance



HE MAY BE A POET.

the charms of an ill-favored child, still genuine beauties are found in the narrow streets and dingy tenements. The average of really beautiful types is greater among Sister Irene's foundlings than it would be among an equal number of children taken from more prosperous surroundings,



THREE OF A KIND. one of a famous photographer's exte heads is a reproduction of the face of
girl in a charity school, and not nearly
suifful as the original. Still, every swan
her own particular gray cygnet white,
ery fond mother points with pride to the
raph of her own cherub without wings
typical childish beauty of the day.

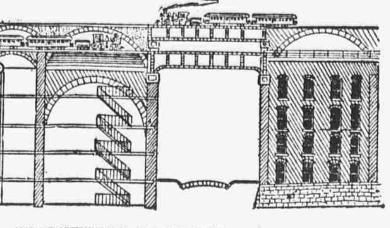
ical childish beauty of the day,

TO BUY THE RIGHT OF WAY.

UNIQUE PLANS FOR RAPID TRANSIT IN ARW FORK CITY.

A Company that Will Build Through the Bleeks, Spanning the Sircets Sinty Feet Above Grade, and Eun Passenger Trains at the Rate of Firty Miles an Monr. Of all the solutions of the problem of furnishing the people of New York city with an adequate system of rapid transit, that proposed by the People's Rapid Transit Company is most original. Although this is the age in which of all others steel has been most used in the construction of bridges and viaduets of all sports, here is a company that proposes to build a permanent way of masonry for an elevated road, and, what is still more curious and interesting. It proposes to buy the ground on which to build instead of asking the city to give up the streets.

The plans for such a road, of which a description is to be given here, originated with the lare D. C. Lindsey, C. E. About four vears ago Mr. Lindsey came to New York, intending to retire from business. Having settled in his new home, he at once became aware (at times painfully) that the facilities of transportation in the metropolis were inadequate. As an engineer he was interested in the various plans for providing the needed means of transportation in the metropolis were inadequate. As an engineer he was interested in the various plans for providing the needed means of transportation in the metropolis were inadequate. As an engineer he was interested in the various plans for providing the needed means of transportation in the metropolis were inadequate. As an engineer he was interested in the various plans for providing the needed means of transportation. The opposition which was exhibited by the problet to every proposal to grant the use of public streets to any such corporation as would have to be formed to build a road set him to



SIDE AND SECTIONAL VIEW OF VIADUCT INCLUDING BRIDGE OVER STREET.

thinking of the possibility of building a road through the blocks and so avoiding the charge of street grabbing.

Ont of this grew the idea of buying a right of way through the blocks and then building a structure in each block that should carry, so to speak, a four-track railroad on its roof and permit the use of the space under the roof for the ordinary purposes to which the other buildings in the same block were devoted. In other words, he proposed that down town the structure should be devoted to business purposes, and up town to dwellings of sorts suitable to the neighborhoods. The masonry structures in the blocks were to be connected by steel bridges spanning the streets.

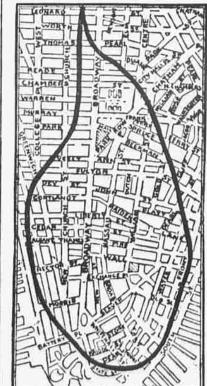
He thereupon applied to Lawyer L. F. Chittenden to learn whether such a road could be built legally by a corporation organized under the general railroad laws of the State, for the railroad, no matter how built would have to cross the streets in some way. Mr. Chittenden high above the street that the use of the street could by no means be obstructed by the structure was built so high above the street that the use of the street could by no means be obstructed by the structure was built so high above the build existed.

Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Of course, only the extrinos will stop at all these stations. The extress trains will stop at all these stations. The extress trains will stop at all these stations. The extress trains will stop at all these stations. The extress trains will stop at all these stations. The extress trains will stop at all these stations. The extress trains will stop at all these stations. The extress trains will stop at all these stations was trained by the structure in each block and then buildings a fight of the provided with four elevators by walking over bridges above the lower tracks.

The track itself will consist of 100-pound atest rails alid on weeden ties. The ties are the result on worden ties. The ties are the result is put down. The passengers by the express trains will reach the elevators by walking over b

ture, the right to build existed. The next step was to consider whether there

were any practical objections to building stores and dwellings under or in the arches of such a structure as this. While leather dealers and sold storage men and machinists had occupied the arches of the Brooklyn Bridge with satisaction, it was by no means certain at that time that people would want to live in such dwellings as could be made under the arches which he proposed to pulld. Mr. Lindsey therefore went to Europe, and in Berlin found the facts he was after. A military via-duct railroad had been built through that city by the State. He found that this viaduct was largely increasing the value of the adjacent property; that the interposition of solid arches between the tracks and the tene ments so effectually cut off the noise and jar that the tenants were unaware of the passing of trains, and that the tenements in the arches



BOUTE OF THE LOOP. commanded rather more than the average rental of property in the vicinity. He came

commanded rather more than the average rental of property in the vicinity. He came home convinced that all the space under the tracks could be finished for stores, markets, and dwellings, and rented at the rates and for the same purposes as the adjacent property.

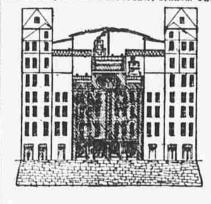
Such being the case, the cost of the right of way, however large the sum might be, could in no way be a burden upon the railroad, because, if rightly built upon, the rents of the buildings under the arches would pay interest, as the investment in reas estate.

It was now time to find definitely what the road would cost. To this end a commany was organized to previde the necessary capital for surveying the rate and making the estimates. The sum of \$35,000 was raised, and Mr. Lindsey, with a corps of oid subordinates, made a prolonged series of surveys, and then located the line where, with a due regard to the topography of the Island and the buildings to be burchesed, the greatest traffic could be obtained. This route north of Park place lies west of and practically follows the line of Broadway asiar north as the Park. It is never more than a block from that thoroughtare, and in places approaches very close to it. It does not truch either Union or Madison square, and it passes about a block west of the southwest corner of Central Park.

Above Fifty-nint street it veers over to the west side of the Island, and runs between Tenth avenue and the loulevard up to Washington Heights. The line runs just in the rear of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and thereafter curves about to suit the broken ground there until the Harlem is reached. It crosses the Harlem near the rolling mills of J. K. Johnson, being at a sufficient clevation there to avoid obstructing navigation and the improvements which the Government is making. Above the large mean the rolling with high ridge to the north line of Tarrytown village, which it reaches between Mt. Pleasant and Groensburg.

The rowe below Park place is in the form of a loop. The line sweeps down to within a block of North Linden

and 10,000 per mile on the country branch. The



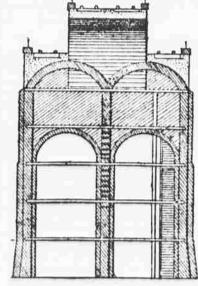
STATION WITH ELEVATOR BUILDINGS. fare is to be put at five cents between all sta-tions below Stuyten Duyvil and one cent a mile above that point. On this basis a profit of loss per cent. on the investment, exclusive of vinduct and real estate, is counted on. However, the road is not builtyes, and the

less per cent, on the investment, excusive or vinduct and real estate, is counted on.

However, the road is not builtyet, and the payment of dividends at that rate cannot begin immediately. Having completed the estimates, the next thing was to organize a company to obtain a franchise. Accordingly on Sent II, 1888, a number of capitalists got together, adopted by-laws and elected officers under the style of "The Poople's lianid Transit Company," and did such other things as the radicional law of 1850 provides for when railroad companies are to be organized. Among the other things done was the filling of maps of the roate in the offices of the Registers of New York and Westchester counties. Notices of such filling were then served upon all occupants of all property to be taken. Then a subscription of shares count to \$10.000 per mile was called for and made and the money paid in, and the company was legally ready to begin work on the structure.

But it was not considered politic to go ahead at once. The question of whetler the city authorities would object to the building of steel bridges across the streets, even at a height of sixty feet, was to be considered. Furthermore it was deemed important that the right of the company to go ahead and condemn property should be established by trial in open court.

The present city Government is said to favor the scheme on the ground that it will furnish rand transit without special legislation or a grab at the city's streets. To determine judicially the company's right to go it was necessary to sue or be sued, and the company thereupon found a man who objected to their taking his land, and was ready to make a fight, so the company applied to the project court for the appointment of Commissioners to condemn his land and appraise its value. That case is now pending. When it has shally been decided the company will know whether their



CROSS SECTION OF VIADUCE. lawyer has made any micrakes in the legal steps taken to form the company. They are, of course, confident that the Commissioners will be appointed on the property conference. Intil this is done no work on the structure can

while appointed on the property conformed. Intil this is done no work on the structure can be undertaken.

Should the legal status of the company he confirmed there is still one matter for the stockholders to think about, and that is their authority to lease the buildings which they propose to erect under their aribes. Lawyer Chittenden says there is no statute or decision in the United States or England bearing directly on this point. He believes they can do so, and they will go ahead on that basis when the time arrives. But if they cannot lease the property they will build the viaduet and road any how, and wait until they get the authority before finishing the stores and tenements.

Among the advantages claimed for this system of rapid transit are these: It does not take a foot of the streets or in any way obstruct them. It does not take a foot of the streets or in any way obstruct them. It does not take a foot of the streets or in any way obstruct them. It does not take a foot of the streets or in any way obstruct them. It does not take a foot of the streets or in any way obstruct them.

tenance will be small. Engines of any weight used anywhere and trains of any length can be run over it. The trains can be run at a speed of fifty miles an hour, so that express trains could run from Spuyten Duyvil to the Battery in fifteen minutes. The structure will in no way interfere with gas mains, sewers, or subways in the streets, as an underground road would do. The spaces under the lower tracks can be made continuous for the entire length of the road, and will form most valuable subways for electrical and other conductors, or for electrical railways for express packages and mail. The space under the upper track can be used for lower track atations and for engine and car storage and for repair work. No engineering experiments are involved, for the whole scheme is based on determined problems. The structure will carry the passengers where light is abundant and the air the purest. The vialuet can be built and trains started within three years from the time the local difficulties are out of the way.

The promoters say that as soon as the present suit is wholly settled an abundance of eapital is ready to drop into the treasury for the carrying out of the plans.

RULE IN THE HOSPITALS.

Why Some Hospitals Will Not Take in Some Applicants.

Not long ago a man of unusual appearance entered the Superintendent's office of the New York Hospital. He was about forty years of age, with a long moustache and weatherbeaten face, and something in his air or the cut of his clothes indicated that he was a scafaring man. His clothes were neat and of good material. His face were an expression of unusual intelligence and frankness. He walked up to the clerk and said in a hesitating way. "I am feeling very badly, sir. I have a bad

cold and fever, and--" The rest of what he said was so low that the reporter, who was standing by, could not hear it, but it was evidently of some importance, for the clerk, who had listened attentively up to that moment, shook his head when the man had finished and said:

"I am very sorry, sir, but we don't take cases like yours in this hespital." The doubtful expression on the applicant's

and finished and said:

"I am very sorry, sir, but we don't take cases like yours in this hospital."

The doubtful expression on the applicant's face changed to one of despair.

"Could you tell me, sir," he asked saily, "wiere I could go? I am unfortunate, sir, in having seent all my money, and I feel so sick I can searcely walk."

"I am sorry for you," said the clerk, "but our utmost capacity is taxed by such cases as are admitted under our rules, and we are having new applications constantly."

"I was at St. Vincent's, sir, said the man, "and they told me the same thing."

"I would alvise you," said the clerk, "to try St. Luke's liospital, on Fifth avenue. Whenever they have room, they will take cases of your kind. If you can't find accommodation there, they may take you at Believus.

The man turned around with any of the city hospitals will take any case of sickness that comes to their notice, but, with the exception of the city hospitals—Believus, Emergency, Gouverneur, Ninety-ninth Street, and Harlem-none of the hospitals believus, Emergency, Gouverneur, Ninety-ninth Street, and Harlem-none of the hospitals is the own rules governing admissions. With the exceptions above mentioned, each of the hospitals is sustained by its own receive any aid directly from the city or State. Each of the hospitals is sustained by its own receive any aid directly from the city or State. Each of the hospitals is suctained by its own revenues or private bounty, and very few receive any aid directly from the city or State. Each of the hospitals is suctained by its own revenues, or private bounty, and very few receive any aid directly from the city or State. Each of the hospitals is suctained by its own revenues or private bounty, and very few receive any aid directly from the city or State. Each of the hospitals is such intention of its governors to conduct it as such. If y a sort of mitual agreement, however, indention of the mitual agreement, however, indention of the mitual agreement, however, indention of the mitual agreeme

and is not under public supervision.

"It is our general rule," said Mr. Ludlam,
"to take all forms of non-contaxious acute
desaes. We contained where we are nonpelled to take them. Sometimes we have
obronic cases in our hospital because the
patient has some acute form, of other disease
when he is admitted, and, after this has been
cured, his chronic trouble becomes so severe
that we are compelled to keep him and treat
him for that also. As soon as such a patient
becomes well enough he is removed from this
hospital. The reason we don't take chronic
cases is that we haven't the room for them nor
the special applances areado for their reatmer. or women's troubles.

"Chronic cases require treatment for weeks
and months, during which time applicants
whose troubles require Immediate treatment
have to be turned away. With acute cases the
average time for treatment is never more than
sixteen or seventeen days. We don't recornize any authority on the part of any one to
tell us what case shall or shall not be taken in
this hospital, and probably stick more closely
to the general rule. The summary of the
early to the medification sirearly sucken of,
We always advise applicants whom we cannot
receive to the best of our ability, but every
hospital, objects to a patient refused by another hospital.

"We receive applications from all parts of
the country for surrical relief, and it makes no
difficence to ils where our patients come from.
If they are properly admissible under our
rules that is sufficient for us. If our intients
can pay they must do so, but of question of
the authorities to pay. We sometimes find it
hard to turn away chronic cases, because they
are inclined to object very strongly. Take a
man, for instance, who has been able to pay
his own expenses for a long time, and is finally
compaciled to ask for treatment at a hospital.
He is likely to come to us and say. See hore, I
am an old cirzen of New York. I have always
been respectable, have always been apple to a
hospital, and now I am refused. What is a

FREE MUSIC IN NEW YORK

NOT 100 MUCH, BUT FERT GOOD

It costs a good deal to hear German opera

WHAT THERE IS OF IT. Organ Recttals of the Best and Newcote The Bowery Concert Cardens and Fells Adler's Concerts at the Cooper Union.

in this city, and before long it will cost more than twice as much to hear Italian opera; and meantime all kinds of concerts, from pupils" exhibitions up to symphonies, will be given at high figures. It has been demonstrated again and again that music, the most nearly universal of the arts, is not self-supporting. The people who scrimp in order to secure a cheap sent at a performance of do not pay their pro rata share of expense, neither do those more favored financially who alt in the orchestra-chairs. The price placed on boxes even is not in proportion to the cost of grand opera, as the annual deficit at the Metropolitan shows. The result is that the lessees of the boxes give to public annually a considerable quantity of music which the public does not pay for, aldollars for tickets. It is much the same with symphony concerts and the higher order of chamber music. Philanthropy makes general musical culture possible, and even at that it is expensive for the favored citizen.

The reason for this is almost too apparent to recall. So many men are required for an adequate performance of any great work that the pay roll becomes exceedingly long. The fiddler must be paid or there can be no dance. There cannot be, therefore, anything in music analogous to public museums for the display of pictorial art where the admission is free, Whatever approach there may be to free music must depend wholly upon voluntary sacrifice by the performers, or upon charity.

Whatever approach there may be to free music must depend wholly upon voluntary sacrifice by the performers, or upon charity.

Nevertheless there is considerable opportunity in New York to hear first-rate music without coat to the listener. The most striating and important example of this at present is the series of orchestral concerts at Cooper I nion. These were started as an experiment three or four weeks ago, and the evidence of approach to deep the performance of pronounced that the projectors of the scheme purpose to continue the concerts during the entire apring. These concerts are given at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoons. It has been generally supposed that Mr. Andrew Carnegle was at the back of the enterprise, but this is not the case. The idea originated with Prof. Felix Adler, and through his efforts a subscription was raised to meet the expense. Mr. Carnegle is one of the subscribers. There are a great many of them all told, the plan being to tax the individuals as little as possible. Mr. Walter Damrosch has charge of the concerts, and the orchestra of the symphony 80-cicty is employed. The players receive the regular prices for their work, but the 60-loists, among whom have been the best singers in the German Opers company, volunteer their services. None but music of the very less character is performed, although entire symphonies are not given, and no attempt is made to cultivate a taste for or familiarity with the more abstruse compositions of masters. At the concert of last Sunday the programme included a movement from one of Sectioven's symphonics and two operatic choruses. The chorus from the Metropolitan Opera Bouse comprised the body of singers, and it was noticed that by far the heartlest applause was called out by a chorus from the Metropolitan Opera Bouse comprised the body of singers, and it was noticed that by far the heartlest applause was called out by a chorus from the discount of the very limit of the period of the concert in this series will take place on March 16, and it is proposed

1	March	Highrein
2	Overfure	Tite
8.	Selection (The Marquis)	1.0 1.0
4	Walls	Le Thier
5	Patrol	ABC
a	Mediav	Hoetter
7.	Airs from the Huguenots	Mayerber
64	The Forge in the Forest	Michael
9	Overture	
	Mbelungen March	Wagne
11	Galop	Hebaele
	- 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19.	
	fetween several of these numbers	
me	grous performances by solulats or a	stenker

On sunday afternoons and evenings there is a sacrad concert at the Atlantic Gardon, at which no beer is sold and no humorous diversion is allowed. The music is light, but of a good character, and it is well performed.

Sulltvan's New York Counterpart.

Prom the Chicogo Pribuna.

As a tall man, over six feet in height and built like an athlete, walked up to the counter in the Paimer House last evening fifty pairs of eyes followed lim. He was about to put his name in the book when a small crowd gathered around him and he glided away without registering.

name in the book when a small crowd gainered around him and he glided away without
registoring

"Sulvivan's looking well," said a drummer.
"Never saw him look better," answered his
companion: "guess he didn't register because
he wants to conceal his identity. Probably
flaguring on that Jackson match."

When the crowd had vanished the new arrival returned to the counter, but down his
name, il. I. landsker, and asked fir two sample
rooms in which the milit disc say his dry goods
samples. He is a parfect counterpart of John
L. Salidam and it was no wonder that the
idlers were mistaken. He is from New York.

"Did you notice those loungers come ground
me?" he asked of the clerk. "Say pose they
thought I'd lak fight. I'll never enjoy life
until John L. dies. I came here from Detroit.
If where I was tormented high to distraction. A
reporter called upon me and asked what I
of thought of letter Jackson, and when I was
willing to meet the dosky pugilist. When I
sold the interviewer I didn't was it to meet the
flether as I was afraid of him, his pencil ust
who and what I was he would not believe it.
A trip to the manager of the hotel did not
change the reporter's conviction, and I was
obliged to telegraph my firm before he would
to lime alone."